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OF

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WEIGHTS & MEASURES, &c.

Examined and Approved by Archibald Macallum, M.A.,
Inspector of Public Schools, Hamilton.

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23 King Street, Hamilton.

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Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, by DAVID GILLIES, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

A good maxim is never out of season.

A few books well chosen are of more use than a great Library.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

NUMERATION.

Units	1
Tens	12
Hundreds	123
Thousands	1,234
Tens of Thousands	12,345
Hundreds of Thousands	123,456
Millions	1,234,567
Tens of Millions	12,345,678
Hundreds of Millions	123,456,789
Thousands of Millions	1,234,567,890

The seventh figure constitutes millions; six more would be billions; six more, trillions; and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, etc., English method. By the French method, three figures are used,

ARITHMETICAL SIGNS.

+ Plus, sign of Addition.	÷ Sign of Division.
− Minus, " Subtraction.	= Sign of Equality.
× Sign of Multiplication.	: :: Sign of Proportion.

EXAMPLES.

6+3=9; read 6 plus 3 is equal to 9.
8−5=3; read 8 minus 5 is equal to 3.
6×4=24; read 6 multiplied by 4 is equal to 24.
16÷2=8; read 16 divided by 2 is equal to 8.
2 : 4 :: 8 : 16; read as 2 is to 4, so is 8 to 16.

A man had better be poisoned in his blood, than in his principles.

A wounded reputation is seldom cured.

A penny saved is twice earned.

Acquire honesty, seek humility, practice economy, love fidelity.

ROMAN NOTATION.

I. One, or	1
II. Two	2
III. Three	3
IV. Four	4
V. Five	5
VI. Six	6
VII. Seven	7
VIII. Eight	8
IX. Nine	9
X. Ten	10
XI. Eleven	11
XII. Twelve	12
XIII. Thirteen	13
XIV. Fourteen	14
XV. Fifteen	15
XVI. Sixteen	16
XVII. Seventeen	17
XVIII. Eighteen	18
XIX. Nineteen	19
XX. Twenty	20
XXX. Thirty	30
XL. Forty	40
L. Fifty	50
LX. Sixty	60
LXX. Seventy	70
LXXX. Eighty	80
XC. Ninety	90
C. One Hundred	100
CC. Two Hundred	200
CCC. Three Hundred	300
CCCC. Four Hundred	400
D. Five Hundred	500
DC. Six Hundred	600
DCC. Seven Hundred	700
DCCC. Eight Hundred	800
DCCCC. Nine Hundred	900
I or M. One Thousand	1000
MM. Two Thousand	2000
MMM. Three Thousand	3000
MMMD. Three Thousand Five Hundred	3500

A line placed over a letter multiplies its value one thousand times; as V=5, $\overline{V}$=5,000; X=10, $\overline{X}$=10,000.

Affairs must suffer when recreation is preferred before business.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

DEFINITIONS AND RULES.

1. A Cipher by itself signifies nothing; set to the left hand of another figure, it alters not its value; but placed at the right hand of any figure, it increases its value tenfold.

2. In Addition, the given numbers may be two or more; and the number found is called the sum.

3. In Subtraction, the given numbers are called the greater and less; and the result, the difference or remainder.

4. In Multiplication, the given numbers are called factors; the number to be multiplied is called the multiplicand; that by which it is multiplied, the multiplier; and the number found, the product.

5. In Division, the number to be divided is called the dividend; that by which it is divided, the divisor; and the number found, the quotient. If there be a remainder, it is of the same name as the dividend.

6. To find the sum of any numbers, add.
To find the difference, subtract.
To find the product, multiply.
To find the quote or quotient, divide.

7. To bring a smaller coin, weight or measure, to a greater, divide.

8. To reduce a greater coin, weight or measure, to a smaller, multiply.

9. By *Troy* weight are now weighed gold, silver, jewels, and liquors; it is also used in philosophical experiments.

10. *Avoirdupois* signifies a medium of weight. By it are weighed all goods subject to waste, as groceries of all kinds, such as tallow, pitch, butter, beef, pork, hemp, flax, wool, sugar, tea, &c.; and all kinds of metals, except gold and silver.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

A good word for a bad one, is worth much and costs little.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice	3 Times	4 Times	5 Times	6 Times
1 = 2	1 = 3	1 = 4	1 = 5	1 = 6
2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12
3 6	3 9	3 12	3 15	3 18
4 8	4 12	4 16	4 20	4 24
5 10	5 15	5 20	5 25	5 30
6 12	6 18	6 24	6 30	6 36
7 14	7 21	7 28	7 35	7 42
8 16	8 24	8 32	8 40	8 48
9 18	9 27	9 36	9 45	9 54
10 20	10 30	10 40	10 50	10 60
11 22	11 33	11 44	11 55	11 66
12 24	12 36	12 48	12 60	12 72

7 Times	8 Times	9 Times	10 Times	11 Times
1 = 7	1 = 8	1 = 9	1 = 10	1 = 11
2 14	2 16	2 18	2 20	2 22
3 21	3 24	3 27	3 30	3 33
4 28	4 32	4 36	4 40	4 44
5 35	5 40	5 45	5 50	5 55
6 42	6 48	6 54	6 60	6 66
7 49	7 56	7 63	7 70	7 77
8 56	8 64	8 72	8 80	8 88
9 63	9 72	9 81	9 90	9 99
10 70	10 80	10 90	10 100	10 110
11 77	11 88	11 99	11 110	11 121
12 84	12 96	12 108	12 120	12 132

12 Times	12 Times	12 Times	12 Times
1 = 12	4 = 48	7 = 84	10 = 120
2 24	5 60	8 96	11 132
3 36	6 72	9 108	12 144

Avoid all low company, in parts, in manners, and in merit.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

A full purse never lacks friends.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

13 Times	14 Times	15 Times	16 Times
2 = 26	2 = 28	2 = 30	2 = 32
3 39	3 42	3 45	3 48
4 52	4 56	4 60	4 64
5 65	5 70	5 75	5 80
6 78	6 84	6 90	6 96
7 91	7 98	7 105	7 112
8 104	8 112	8 120	8 128
9 117	9 126	9 135	9 144

17 Times	18 Times	19 Times	20 Times
2 = 34	2 = 36	2 = 38	2 = 40
3 51	3 54	3 57	3 60
4 68	4 72	4 76	4 80
5 85	5 90	5 95	5 100
6 102	6 108	6 114	6 120
7 119	7 126	7 133	7 140
8 136	8 144	8 152	8 160
9 153	9 162	9 171	9 180

MULTIPLICATION.

By reversing this Table, it will become Division.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

A small leak will sink a great ship.

A wise man has more ballast than sail.

A pin a day is a groat a year.

Be always at leisure to do good.

ABBREVIATIONS.

£ pounds sterling.
s. or *f.* shillings.
d. pence.
¾ three farthings.
½ halfpenny.
¼ farthing.
℔ per.
@ at
cwt. hundred.
qr. quarter.
lb pound.
oz. ounce.
dr. dram.
scr. scruple.
dwt. pennyweight.
qr. grain.
hhd. hogshead.
gal. gallon.
na. nail.
yd. yard.
E.F. ells Flemish.
E.E. ells English.
E.F. ells French.
No. number.
Cent. hundred.
An. year.

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

Beggars have no right to be choosers.

Be careful of the property of others, as you would of your own.

Before you make a friend, eat a peck of salt with him.

ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

FARTHINGS.				PENCE.				SHILLINGS.			
f.		£ *s.*	*d.*	*d.*		£ *s.*	*d.*	*s.*		£	*s.*
2	are	.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$	12	are	1	0	20	are	1	0
3		.....	$0\frac{3}{4}$	20		1	8	30	....	1	10
4		.....	1	24		2	0	40	....	2	0
5		.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	30		2	6	50	....	2	10
6		.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	36		3	0	60	....	3	0
7		.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	40		3	4	70	....	3	10
8		.....	2	48		4	0	80	....	4	0
9		.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	50		4	2	90	....	4	10
10		.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	60		5	0	100	....	5	0
11		.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	70		5	10	110	....	5	10
12		.....	3	72		6	0	120	....	6	0
13		.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	80		6	8	130	....	6	10
14		.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	84		7	0	140	....	7	0
15		.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	90		7	6	150	....	7	10
16		.....	4	96		8	0	160	....	8	0
17		.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	100		8	4	170	....	8	10
18		.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	108		9	0	180	....	9	0
19		.....	$4\frac{3}{4}$	110		9	2	190	....	9	10
20		.....	5	120		...10	0	200	....	10	0
21		.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$	130		...10	10	250	....	12	10
22		.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	132		...11	0	300	....	15	0
23		.....	$5\frac{3}{4}$	140		...11	8	350	....	17	10
24		.....	6	144		...12	0	400	....	20	0
28		.....	7	150		...12	6	450	....	22	10
32		.....	8	156		...13	0	500	....	25	0
36		.....	9	160		...13	4	650	....	32	10
40		.....	10	170		...14	2	750	....	37	10
44		.....	11	180		...15	0	850	....	42	10
48		...1	0	190		...15	10	950	....	47	10
96		...2	0	200		...16	8	1000	....	50	0
120		...2	6	240		1	0	0	1500	....	75	0
240		...5	0	480		2	0	0	2000	....	100	0
480		..10	0	1200		5	0	0	2500	....	125	0
960		1	0	0	2400		10	0	0	3000	....	150	0
1920		2	0	0	4800		20	0	0	4000	....	200	0

Birds of a feather flock together.

MONEY TABLES.

CANADA CURRENCY.

The silver coins are:—a 5 cent piece,
" " " " —a 10 " "
" " " " —a 20 " "
" " " " —a 25 " "
100 cents make one dollar, or $1.

The cent, which is made of bronze, is one inch in diameter, and 100 cents weigh one pound, avoirdupois.

HALIFAX OR OLD CANADA CURRENCY.

2 farthings	make 1 half-penny, or	½*d.*
2 half-pence	" 1 penny,	1*d.*
12 pence	" 1 shilling,	1*s.*
5 shillings	" 1 dollar	$1.
4 dollars	" 1 pound	£1.

The farthing is written thus—¼*d.*, and three farthings thus—¾*d.*

ENGLISH OR STERLING CURRENCY.

2 farthings	make 1 half-penny, or	½*d.*
2 half-pence	" 1 penny,	1*d.*
12 pence	" 1 shilling	1*s.*
20 shillings	" 1 pound	£1.

The sovereign, a gold coin=20 shillings.
The guinea, a gold coin, not now in use=21 shillings.
The sterling pound=$4.86⅔ cents, Canada currency.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

10 mills	make 1	cent.
10 cents	" 1	dime.
10 dimes	" 1	dollar, or $1.
10 dollars	" 1	eagle.

Command your temper, lest it command you.

Contentment is to the mind, as light to the eye.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I.—TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT.

Troy Weight is used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds, and other articles of costly nature; and also in determining specific gravities.

24 grains, gr.....	make	1 pennyweight,	marks dwt.
20 pennyweights..	"	1 ounce,.....	" oz.
12 ounces	"	1 lb., or lb.	

II.—TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Avoirdupois Weight is used in weighing all heavy articles, which are coarse and drossy, or subject to waste, as butter, meat, and the like, and all objects of commerce, with the exception of medicines, gold, silver, and some precious stones.

16 drams, drs....	make	1 ounce,.....	marks oz.
16 ounces	"	1 pound, ...	" lb.
25 pounds.....	"	1 quarter, ...	" qr.
4 qrs, or 100 lbs.	"	1 hnndred-weight,	" cwt.
20 hund.-weight.	"	1 ton, ...	" ton.

1 lb., avoirdupois, weighs 7,000 grs., troy.

III.—TABLE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Apothecaries' Weight is used in mixing medicines.

20 grains, gr	make	1 scruple,....	marks sc.
3 scruples	"	1 dram.....	" dr.
8 drams	"	1 ounce.....	" oz.
12 ounces	"	1 pound	" lb.

Civility is a kind of charm, that attracts the love of all men.

Calculate well before you resolve.

IV. TABLE OF LINEAL, OR LONG MEASURE.

In this Measure, which is used to measure distances, lengths, breadths, heights, depths, and the like, of places or things,

12 lines	make 1 inch	marks	in.
12 inches	" 1 foot	"	ft.
3 feet, or 36 in	" 1 yard	"	yd.
6 feet	" 1 fathom	"	fth.
5½ yards, meaning 5 yards and a half yard	1 rod, pole or perch	"	po.
40 poles, or 220 yds	make 1 furlong	"	fur.
8 furlongs, or 1760 yds	" 1 mile	"	mil.
3 miles	" 1 league	"	lea.

The following measurements may be added, as useful in certain cases:

4 inches make 1 hand,—used in measuring horses.
22 yards " 1 chain } Used in measuring land.
100 links " 1 chain }

A degree is equal to 60 Geographical, or nearly 69½ English, miles.

V. TABLE OF CLOTH MEASURE.

In this measure, which is used by linen and woollen drapers, Dutch linens are bought by the Flemish ell and sold by the English ell; the Irish and Scotch linens are bought by the yard.

2¼ inches	make 1 nail	marks	nl.
4 nails	" 1 quarter	"	qr,
3 quarters	" 1 Flemish ell	"	Fl. e.
4 quarters	" 1 yard	"	yd.
5 quarters	" 1 ell (English)		
6 quarters	" 1 ell (French)		

VI.—TABLE OF SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

Square Measure is used in measuring surfaces,—as, for example, in estimating the work of painters, plasterers, pavers, &c.; also in measuring land. A square inch is a square, each of whose sides is an inch in length; a square yard is a square, each of whose sides is a yard in length.

144	square inches.	make	1 square foot.	marks	sq. ft.
9	square feet ...	"	1 square yard.	"	sq. yd.
30¼	square yards ..	"	1 square pole.	"	sq. po.
40	square poles ..	"	1 square rood.	"	sq. ro.
4	roods	"	1 acre	"	ac.

25,000 square links =1 rood.
100,000 square links =1 acre.
10 square chains=1 acre.
4,840 square yards =1 acre.
640 square acres =1 square mile.

VII.—TABLE OF SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

This Measure is used to measure all kinds of solids, or figures which consist of three dimensions—length, breadth, and depth or thickness.

1,728 cubic inches....	make	1 cubic foot ...	marks ft.
27 cubic feet	"	1 cubic yard...	" yd.
40 cubic feet of round timber, 50 cubic feet of hewn timber,		.....	1 load.
42 cubic feet.....			1 ton of shipping.
128 cubic feet of firewood.....			1 cord.
16 cubic feet of firewood.....			1 cord foot.

A pile of cordwood, 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet long, contains 128 cubic feet, or 1 cord.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

VIII.—TABLE OF WINE MEASURE.

In this Measure, by which wines and all liquids, with the exception of malt liquors and water, are measured,

4 gills	make	1	pint,	marks	pt.
2 pints	"	1	quart,	"	qt.
4 quarts	"	1	gallon,	"	gal.
63 gallons	"	1	hogshead,	"	hhd.
2 hogsheads	"	1	pipe,	"	pipe.
2 pipes	"	1	tun,	"	tun.

IX.—TABLE OF ALE & BEER MEASURE.

In this Measure, by which all malt liquors and water are measured,

2 pints	make	1	quart,	marks	qt.
4 quarts	"	1	gallon,	"	gal.
9 gallons	"	1	firkin,	"	fir.
18 gallons	"	1	kilderkin	"	kil.
36 gallons	"	1	barrel	"	bar.
1½ barrels, or 54 gallons	"	1	hogshead.	"	hhd.
2 hogsheads	"	1	butt	"	butt.
2 butts	"	1	tun	"	tun.

X.—TABLE OF DRY MEASURE.

This Measure is used in buying and selling vegetables, fruits, grains, &c.

2 pints	make	1	quart,	marks	qt.
4 quarts	"	1	gallon,	"	gal.
2 gallons	"	1	peck,	"	pk.
4 pecks	"	1	bushel	"	bus.
36 bushels	"	1	chaldron	"	ch.

XI.—GRAIN MEASURE.

Grains are generally sold by weight, as under.

34 pounds....	make	1 bushel of oats.
48 pounds.....	"	1 bushel of buckwheat.
48 pounds.....	"	1 bushel of barley or timothy.
60 pounds.....	"	1 bushel of beans.
56 pounds.....	"	1 bushel of rye or indian corn.
60 pounds.....	"	1 bushel of wheat, peas, or red clover seed.

MEASURERS OF TIME.

XII.—TABLE OF TIME.

60 seconds ...	make	1 minute,.....	marks 1'.
60 minutes ...	"	1 hour, ...	" hr.
24 hours.....	"	1 day,*	" day.
7 days	"	1 week	" wk.
28 lunar days.	"	1 lunar month.....	" mo.
28, 29, 30 or 31,	"	1 calendar month.....	" mo.
12 cal. months	"	1 year	" yr.
365 days	"	1 civil or common year	" yr.
366 days	"	1 leap year	" yr.

*A lunar day is 23 hours, 48 minutes. The sidereal day is 3', 56", less than the solar.

XIII.—ANGULAR MEASURE, OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 seconds ...	make	1 minute.
60 minutes...	"	1 degree.
30 degrees ...	"	1 sign.
90 degrees ...	"	1 quadrant.
360 degrees ...	"	the circumference of any circle.

This table is used by astronomers, navigators, and surveyors for measuring angles, and for reckoning latitude and longitude.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH, AND SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

Winter.	1st	Month,	January....	31	in leap year.. 29
	2nd	"	February...	28	
	3rd	"	March	31	
Spring.	4th	"	April	30	
	5th	"	May	31	
Summer.	6th	"	June	30	
	7th	"	July	31	
	8th	"	August.....	31	
Autumn.	9th	"	September..	30	
	10th	"	October....	31	
	11th	"	November .	30	
Winter.	12th	"	Deeember ..	31	

The number of days in each month may be remembered by means of the following lines:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one.
But leap year coming once in four,
February then has one day more.

A civil or common year = 52 weeks 1 day.
A leap year = 366 days.

Every year which is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap or bissextile year, except those years which complete a century (*i.e.* a hundred years) the numbers expressing which century are not divisible by 4. Thus 1600 and 2000 are leap years, because 16 and 20 are exactly divisible by 4; but 1700, 1800, and 1900, are not leap years, because 17, 18 and 19 are not exactly divisible by 4.

HAY AND STRAW WEIGHT.

36 lbs. avoirdupois of straw = 1 truss.
56 lbs. " old hay = 1 truss.
60 lbs. " new hay = 1 truss.
36 trusses = 1 load.

Hay is called old after the commencement of September. A load of old hay should weigh 18 cwt., and a load of new hay 19 cwt. 32 lbs. A load of straw weighs 11 cwt. 64 lbs.

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 pounds	make 1 clove	marks	cl.
2 cloves or 14 lbs	" 1 stone	"	st.
2 stones or 28 lbs	" 1 tod	"	tod.
6½ tods	" 1 wey	"	wey.
2 weys	" 1 sack	"	sk.
12 sacks	" 1 last	"	lst.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims	make 1	fluid drachm.
8 drachms	" 1	ounce.
20 ounces	" 1	pint.
8 pints	" 1	gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS FRACTIONS.

960 farthings	make 1	pound sterling.
7,000 grains	" 1	lb. avoirdupois
5,760 grains	" 1	lb. troy.
5,760 grains	" 1	lb. apothec.
1,792 ounces	" 1	cwt.
63,360 inches	" 1	mile.
525,960 minutes	" 1	Julian year.
525,948 minutes	" 1	solar year.

In order to learn, we must attend.

Keep not, nor covet, what is not your own.

Lose no opportunity of doing a good action.

TABLE OF ALIQUOT PARTS.

Parts of a Cwt. (100 lbs.)

50 lbs.	or 2 qrs.	= ½ cwt.
25 "	or 1 qr.	= ¼ "
20 "		= 1-5 "
10 "		= 1-10 "
5 "		= 1-20 "

The parts of a $ the same as the Cwt. (100 lbs.)

Parts of a Cwt. (112 lbs.)

56 lbs.	or 2 qrs.	= ½ cwt.
28 "	or 1 qr.	= ¼ "
16 "		= 1-7 "
14 "		= ⅛ "
7 "		= 1-16 "
4 "		= 1-28 "
2 "		= 1-56 "

Parts of a Ton.

10 cwt.	equals	½ ton.
5 "	....	¼ "
4 "	....	1-5 "
2½ "	....	⅛ "
2 "	....	1-10 "
1 "	....	1-20 "

Parts of a Quarter, (28 lbs.)

14 lbs.	equals	½ qr.
7 "	....	¼ "
4 "	....	1-7 "
3½ "	....	⅛ "
2 "	....	1-14 "
1 "	....	1-28 "

Parts of a £1.

10s.	0d.	equals	£½
6	8	....	⅓
5	0	....	¼
4	0	....	1-5
3	4	....	1-6
2	6	....	⅛
2	0	....	1-10
1	8	....	1-12
1	4	....	1-15
1	3	....	1-16
1	0	....	1-20

Parts of a Shilling.

6 d.	equals	½	shilling.
4 d.	....	⅓	"
3 d.	....	¼	"
2 d.	....	1-6	"
1½ d.	....	1-8	"
1 d.	....	1-12	"

Parts of a Year.

6 months	equals	½	year.
4 "	....	⅓	"
3 "	....	¼	"
2 "	....	1-6	"
1½ "	....	1-8	"
1 "	....	1-12	"

Parts of a Month.

15 days	equals	½	month,
10 "	....	⅓	"
7½ "	....	¼	"
6 "	....	1-5	"
5 "	....	1-6	"
3 "	....	1-10	"
2 "	....	1-15	"

Modesty has more charms than beauty.

Let everyone be content with what God has given him.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 articles	make	1 dozen.
13 "	"	1 long dozen.
12 dozen	"	1 gross.
12 gross	"	1 great gross.
20 articles	"	1 score.
5 score	"	1 common hundred.
6 score	"	1 great hundred.
80 deals	"	1 quarter.
4 quarters	"	1 hundred.
24 sheets of paper	"	1 quire.
20 quires of paper	"	1 ream.
5 doz. skins parchment.	"	1 roll.
100 pounds	"	1 quintal.
196 pounds	"	1 barrel of flour.
200 pounds	"	1 " pork or beef.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A dicker of hides, 10 skins.
A last of hides, 20 dickers.
A weigh of cheese, 256 pounds.
A load of lumber unhewn, 40 cubic feet.
A last of corn or rape seed, 10 quarters or 80 bush.
A pipe of Port, 115 imperial gallons.
A pipe of Lisbon, 117 imperial gallons.
A pipe of Cape or Madeira, 92 imperial gallons.
A butt of Sherry, 108 imperial gallons.
A hogshead of Claret, 46 imperial gallons.
A tod of wool is 28 lbs.
A peck of wool is 240 lbs.
A firkin of butter, 56 lbs.
A quintal of fish is 100 lbs.
8 lbs., 1 stone of meat.

Diamonds are weighed by carats, 151½ of which make 1 ounce Troy.

The log-line in the navy is about 450 ft. long, having usually eight distances of one knot, or 48 feet, each marked on it.

Meddle not with that which concerns you not.

Let not your tongue cut your throat.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Many soldiers are brave at table, who are cowards in the field.

BOOKS.

4 pages, 2 leaves, =1 sheet folio.
8 pages, 4 leaves, =1 sheet quarto .....(4to.)
16 pages, 8 leaves, =1 sheet octavo .....(8vo.)
24 pages, 12 leaves, =1 sheet duodecimo.....(12mo.)
32 pages, 16 leaves, =1 sheet sixteenmo .....(16mo.)
36 pages, 18 leaves, =1 sheet eighteenmo .....(18mo.)
48 pages, 24 leaves, =1 sheet twenty-fourmo ..(24mo.)
64 pages, 32 leaves, =1 sheet thirty-fourmo ...(34mo.)
96 pages, 48 leaves, =1 sheet forty-eightmo....(48mo.)

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH COINS.

	£	s.	d.
A doit is	0	0	⅛
A threepenny	0	0	3
A groat, or fourpenny	0	0	4
A tester	0	0	6
A florin	0	2	0
A half-crown	0	2	6
A crown	0	5	0
A seven shilling piece	0	7	0
A half-sovereign	0	10	0
A half-guinea	0	10	6
A guinea	1	1	0
An angel	0	10	0
A noble	0	6	8
A mark	0	13	4
A carolus	1	3	0
A jacobus	1	5	0

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Sovereign weighs	5 dwt.,	3¼	grains.
Half-sovereign weighs	2 "	13½	"
Crown "	18 "	4.3636	"
Half-crown "	9 "	2.1818	"
Shilling "	3 "	15.2727	"
Sixpence "	1 "	19.6363	"
Fourpence "	1 "	5.0909	"
Threepence "	"	9¼	"
Penny "	1 oz.,	0 drs.	
Half-penny "	0	8 "	
Farthing "	0	4 "	

Measure your life by acts of goodness, not by years.

Manners, with learning, make a gentleman.

Many a true word is spoken in jest.

Money may credit you, but it is wisdom that must adorn you.

ANCIENT COINS.

HEBREW COINS.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Gerah, equal in value to about			1	2
Bekah		1	3	0
Shekel, or stater or shek. of the sanctuary		2	6	0
Manech or Mina	6	5	0	0
Talent	375	0	0	0
Drachma of gold, or daric	1	1	10	0
Shekel of gold	1	16	5	0
Talent of gold	5464	5	8	0

GREEK COINS.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Chalcus, equal in value to about				075
Obolus			1	1
Drachma			7	3
Stater (of silver)		2	7	0
Stater (of gold)		16	4	0
Stater Atticus (of gold)	1	0	9	0
Mina	2	4	7	0
Talent	193	15	0	0

ROMAN COINS.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Sestertius, equal to			1	3
Denarius			7	3
Denarius Aureus		16	2	0
Aureus	1	4	3	3
Sestertium	8	1	5	2
Talent	193	15	0	0

ROMAN COINS mentioned in New Testament.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Assarium or Lepton (Mite)				075
Quadrans (Farthing)			1	5
Denarius (Penny)			7	3
Mina (Pound)		3	2	6 0

Many go out for wool, and come home shorn.

Never buy a pig in a poke.

MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS.

ENGLISH COINS.

5 Sovereigns	(Gold)	$24 20	@	$24 30
Double Sovereign	"	9 66		9 72
Guinea	"	5 00		5 10
Sovereign	"	4 83		4 86
½ Guinea	"	2 50		2 55
½ Sovereign	"	2 41		2 43
½ Crown	(Silver)	56		60
Victoria Crown	"	1 15		1 20
Victoria Florin	" ..about	47		
Shilling	"	23		24
Sixpence	"	11		12
Fourpence	"	7		8

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Quintuple Eagle	(Gold)	$50 00
Double Eagle	"	20 00
Eagle	"	10 00
½ Eagle	"	5 00
¼ Eagle	"	2 50
Dollar	(Silver)	1 00
½ Dollar	"	50
¼ Dollar	"	25
Dime	"	10
½ Dime	"	5
III Cents	"	3
Cent	(Copper)	1

FRENCH COINS.

40 Francs	(Gold)	about	$7 66
20 "	"	"	3 83
10 "	"	"	1 90
6 "	"	"	1 13
5 "	(Silver)	"	93
2 "	"	"	36
1 "	"	"	18
½ "	"	"	8
50 Centimes	"	"	8
25 "	"	"	4

The following Table exhibits the Commercial Value of the Foreign Coins most frequently met with.

Florin of the Netherlands	40	Milree of Azores	83⅓
Guilder of the "	40	Real-vellon of Spain	05
Florin of South Germany	40	Real-plate of Spain	10
Thaler, or rix-doller of Prussia and Northern Germany	69	Rial of Spain	12
Rix-doll. of Breman	78¾	Pistareen	18
Florin of Prussia	22¾	Cross pastarien	16
Marc-banco of Hamburgh	35	Ruble (silver) of Russia	75
Florin of Austria & city of Augsburg	48½	Imperial of Russia	7 83
Florin of Saxony, Bohemia & Trieste	48	Doubloon of Mexico	15 60
Florin of Nuremburg, Frankfort and Creveld	40	Half-Joe of Portugal	8 53
Rix-dollar of Denmark	1 00	Lira of Tuscany and Lombardy	16
Speciedollar of Den	1 05	Lira of Sardinia	18 3-5
Dollar of Sweden & Norway	1 06	Ounce of Sicily	2 40
Milree of Portugal	1 12	Ducat of Naples	80
Milree of Madeira	1 00	Crown of Tuscany	1 05
		Florence livra	15
		Genoa livra	18¾
		Geneva livra	21
		Leghorn dollar	90
		Swiss livre	27
		Scade of Malta	40
		Turkish piastre	05
		Pagoda of India	1 84
		Rupee of India	44½
		Tael of China	1 48

Pride, like a wild horse, overthrows the rider.

Pay as you go, and keep from small scores.

Reverence your superiors.

Pry not into the affairs of others.

Pursue useful and profitable studies.

Table to Convert Currency into Dollars and Cents.

s.	d.	$	cts.	s.	d.	$	cts.	s.	d.	$	cts.
	1	....	1½	5	8	... 1	13¼	13	2	 2	63¼
	2	....	3¼	6	0	... 1	20	13	5	 2	68¼
	3	....	5	6	2	... 1	23¼	13	8	 2	73¼
	4	....	6½	6	5	... 1	28¼	14	0	 2	80
	5	....	8¼	6	8	... 1	33¼	14	2	 2	83¼
	6	....	10	7	0	... 1	40	14	5	 2	88¼
	7	....	11½	7	2	... 1	43¼	14	8	 2	93¼
	8	....	13¼	7	5	... 1	48¼	15	0	 3	00
	9	...	15	7	8	... 1	53¼	15	2	 3	03¼
	10	....	16½	8	0	... 1	60	15	5	 3	08¼
	11	....	18¼	8	2	... 1	63¼	15	8	 3	13¼
1	0	....	20	8	5	... 1	68¼	16	0	 3	20
1	2	....	23¼	8	8	... 1	73¼	16	2	 3	23¼
1	5	...	28¼	9	0	... 1	80	16	5	 3	28¼
1	8	....	33¼	9	2	... 1	83¼	16	8	 3	33¼
2	0	....	40	9	5	... 1	88¼	17	0	 3	40
2	2	....	43¼	9	8	... 1	93¼	17	2	 3	43¼
2	5	....	48¼	10	0	... 2	00	17	5	 3	48¼
2	8	....	53¼	10	2	... 2	03¼	17	8	 3	53¼
3	0	....	60	10	5	... 2	08¼	18	0	 3	60
3	2	....	63¼	10	8	... 2	13¼	18	2	 3	63¼
3	5	....	68¼	11	0	... 2	20	18	5	... 3	68¼
3	8	....	73¼	11	2	... 2	23¼	18	8	 3	73¼
4	0	....	80	11	5	.. 2	28¼	19	0	 3	80
4	2	....	83¼	11	8	... 2	33¼	19	2	 3	83¼
4	5	....	88¼	12	0	... 2	40	19	5	 3	88¼
4	8	....	99¼	12	2	... 2	43¼	19	8	 3	93¼
5	0	 1	00	12	5	.. 2	48¼	1	0	0 4	00
5	2	 1	03¼	12	8	... 2	53¼	1 Sovereign.			4 86
5	5	 1	08¼	13	0	... 2	60				

Rome was not built in a day.

Revenge not injuries, but forgive them.

Rich men depend on the poor, as well as the poor on them.

Table to convert Sterling into Currency,

and Currency into Dollars and Cents.

St'g.	C'y.	$ & c.	St'g.	C'y.	$ & c.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ c.
0 0 1	0 0 1¼	0 2	4 0 0	4 17 4	19 46
0 0 1½	0 0 1¾	0 2¾	5 0 0	6 1 8	24 33⅓
0 0 2	0 0 2½	0 4⅛	6 0 0	7 6 0	29 20
0 0 2½	0 0 3⅛	0 5¼	7 0 0	8 10 4	34 07
0 0 3	0 0 3¾	0 6¼	8 0 0	9 14 8	38 93½
0 0 3½	0 0 4¼	0 7	9 0 0	10 19 0	43 80
0 0 4	0 0 5	0 8⅓	10 0 0	12 3 4	48 67
0 0 4½	0 0 5⅝	0 9	11 0 0	13 7 8	53 53½
0 0 5	0 0 6	0 10	12 0 0	14 12 0	58 40
0 0 6	0 0 7¼	0 12	13 0 0	15 16 4	63 27
0 0 7	0 0 8½	0 14	14 0 0	17 0 8	68 14
0 0 8	0 0 9¾	0 16	15 0 0	18 5 0	73 00
0 0 9	0 0 11	0 18¼	16 0 0	19 9 4	77 87
0 0 10	0 1 0	0 20	17 0 0	20 13 8	82 74
0 0 11	0 1 1¼	0 22	18 0 0	21 18 0	87 61
0 1 0	0 1 2½	0 24	19 0 0	23 2 4	92 47
0 2 0	0 2 5¼	0 49	20 0 0	24 6 8	97 33⅓
0 3 0	0 3 7¾	0 73	25 0 0	30 8 4	121 67
0 4 0	0 4 10½	0 97	30 0 0	36 10 0	146 00
0 5 0	0 6 1	1 22	35 0 0	42 11 8	170 33⅓
0 6 0	0 7 3½	1 46	40 0 0	48 13 4	194 69
0 7 0	0 8 6¼	1 70	45 0 0	54 15 0	219 00
0 8 0	0 9 8¾	1 94½	50 0 0	60 16 8	243 33⅓
0 9 0	0 10 11½	2 19	60 0 0	73 0 0	292 00
0 10 0	0 12 2	2 43	70 0 0	85 3 4	340 67
0 11 0	0 13 4½	2 67	80 0 0	97 6 8	389 33⅓
0 12 0	0 14 7¼	2 92	90 0 0	109 10 0	438 00
0 13 0	0 15 9¾	3 16	100 0 0	121 13 4	486 67
0 14 0	0 17 0½	3 40½	200 0 0	243 6 8	973 33⅓
0 15 0	0 18 3	3 65	300 0 0	365 0 0	1460 00
0 16 0	0 19 5½	3 89	400 0 0	486 13 4	1946 67
0 17 0	1 0 8¼	4 13	500 0 0	608 6 8	2433 33⅓
0 18 0	1 1 10¾	4 37½	600 0 0	730 0 0	2920 00
0 19 0	1 3 1½	4 62½	700 0 0	851 13 4	3406 66⅔
1 0 0	1 4 4	4 87	800 0 0	973 6 8	3893 31⅓
2 0 0	2 8 8	9 74	900 0 0	1095 0 0	4380 00
3 0 0	3 13 0	14 60	1000 0 0	1216 13 4	4866 66⅔

Riches, though hard to gain, are still more hard to keep.

Receive instruction with gratitude.

Amount of Goods, Avoirdupois Weight,

at the following prices.

Price per lb. d.		Price per 112 £	s.	d.	Price per lb. d.		Pr. per 112 £	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{4}$	equal	0	2	4	5	equal	2	6	8
$\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	4	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$	..	2	9	0
$\frac{3}{4}$	..	0	7	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	2	11	4
1	..	0	9	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$	..	2	13	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$	..	0	11	8	6	..	2	16	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	14	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	..	2	18	4
$1\frac{3}{4}$	..	0	16	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	0	8
2	..	0	18	8	$6\frac{3}{4}$	..	3	3	0
$2\frac{1}{4}$	..	1	1	0	7	..	3	5	4
$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	1	3	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$	..	3	7	8
$2\frac{3}{4}$	..	1	5	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	10	0
3	..	1	8	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	..	3	12	4
$3\frac{1}{4}$	..	1	10	4	8	..	3	14	8
$3\frac{1}{2}$	..	1	12	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	..	3	17	0
$3\frac{3}{4}$	..	1	15	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	19	4
4	..	1	17	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$	..	4	1	8
$4\frac{1}{4}$	..	1	19	8	9	..	4	4	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$	..	2	2	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	..	4	6	4
$4\frac{3}{4}$	..	2	4	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	..	4	8	8

For every farthing which one pound costs, reckon twice as many shillings, and once as many groats; their sum will be the value per cwt.

EXAMPLE.

$7\frac{1}{2}$=30 farthings, which doubled=60 shillings.
30 groats, ...=10 shillings.

70

A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs. avoir.
A cubic foot of water weighs 62½ lbs., 1000 oz.
A pail of water or 2½ gallons weighs 25 lbs.
A gallon is equal to 277.274 cubic inches.

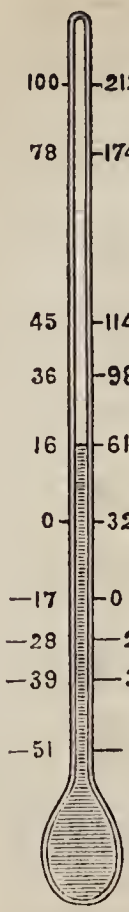
A TABLE, shewing the Number of Days from any day in a month to the same days in any following month, in a common year.

FROM....	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
To Jan.....	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
Feb.....	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June.....	151	120	92	60	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August ...	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
Sept	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
Oct.....	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
Nov	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
Dec.....	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE TABLE.

Look along the top of the Table for the month in which the time commences; then cast your eye down the column till you come to the number opposite the month in which the time terminates; those figures will show the number of days from any day of the former to the same day of the latter month. Suppose that the number of days between the ninth of May and the ninth of December were wanted to be known; carry the eye along the top of the table to May, then down the column under it, till you come to the number in a line with December printed on the side of the Table, and there you will find 214, the number of days required,

This table is computed for the common year only; in leap years, if February be included in the reckoning, add one day additional to the number of days; as February, in leap years, has 29 days.



THERMOMETER,

With the mercury standing at mean summer heat, and a scale of the chief points of temperature useful to be remembered. On the right side, the scale is that of Fahrenheit; the corresponding degrees on the left side, are those of the Centigrade thermometer.

Truth never fears rigid examination.

Those who plot mischief, live in fear, and die miserable.

There's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip.

MONARCHS BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

	No.	MONARCHS.	Began to Reign.	Reign'd Years.
			A.D.	
Anglo-Saxons.	1	Egbert	827	10
	2	Ethelwolf	838	20
	3	Ethelbald	857	3
	4	Ethelbert	860	6
	5	Ethelred I	866	5
	6	Alfred	872	29
	7	Edward the Elder	901	24
	8	Athelstan	925	15
	9	Edmund I.	940	6
	10	Edred	946	9
	11	Edwy	955	4
	12	Edgar	959	16
	13	Edward II.	975	3
	14	Ethelred II.	978	37
Saxons. Danes.	15	Edmund Ironside II.	1016	1
	16	Sweyn	1014	3
	17	Canute	1017	19
	18	Harold I.	1036	3
	19	Hardicanute	1039	2
	20	Edward III. or the Confessor	1041	25
	21	Harold II., son of Godwin, earl of Kent	1066	1

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ONTARIO.—New Year's Day; Ash Wednesday; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Queen's Birthday; Christmas Day.

QUEBEC.—New Year's Day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension; Corpus Christi; St. Peter's; St. Paul's; All Saints; Conception; Christmas, and Queen's Birthday; also any day appointed by proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving.

The hand of the diligent maketh rich.

MONARCHS SINCE THE CONQUEST.

	No.	MONARCHS.	Began to Reign	To Whom Married.	When married.	Reigned Years
House of Plantagenet House of Normans.	1	William I.	1066	Matilda of Flanders	1053	21
	2	William II.	1087	(Never married)		13
	3	Henry I.	1100	Matilda of Scotland	1100	35
	4	Stephen	1135	Matilda of Bologne	1135	19
	5	Henry II.	1155	Eleanor of Guienne	1151	34
	6	Richard I.	1189	Berenguella of Navarre	1191	10
	7	John	1199	Earl Montague's daughter	1185	17
				Avisa of Gloucester	1189	—
				Isabella of Angouleme	1200	—
	8	Henry III.	1216	Eleanor of Provence	1236	56
	9	Edward I.	1272	Eleanor of Castile	1253	35
				Mary of France	1299	—
	10	Edward II.	1307	Isabella of France	1308	19
	11	Edward III.	1327	Philipa of Hainault	1328	50
	12	Richard II.	1377	Ann of Luxemburgh	1382	22
				Isabella of France	1396	—
House of Lancaster.	13	Henry IV.	1399	Mary Bohun	1397	13
				Joanna of Navarre	1403	—
	14	Henry V.	1413	Catharine of France	1420	10
	15	Henry VI.	1422	Margaret of Anjou	1444	38

	No.	MONARCHS.	Began to Reign	To Whom Married.	When married.	Reigned Years
House of York.	16	Edward IV	1461	Elizabeth Woodville	1465	22
	17	Edward V	1483	(Never married)		—
	18	Richard III	1483	Ann Nevill	1471	2
House of Tudor.	19	Henry VII	1485	Elizabeth of York	1486	23
	20	Henry VIII	1509	Catharine of Arragon	1509	37
				A. Boleyn; J. Seymour	1536	—
				A. of Cleves; C. Howard	1540	—
				Catharine Parr	1543	—
	21	Edward VI	1546	(Died young)		6
	22	Mary I	1553	Philip, king of Spain	1554	5
	23	Elizabeth	1558	(Never married)		44
Race of Stuart.	24	James I	1603	Ann of Denmark	1589	22
	25	Charles I	1625	Henrietta of France	1625	24
	26	Charles II	1661	Catharine of Portugal	1662	24
	27	James II	1685	A. Hyde, 1660; M. Mod	1673	4
	28	William III and Mary II	1689	Mary, daughter of James II	1683	13
	29	Anne	1702	George, prince of Denmark	1683	12
House of Brunswick.	30	George I	1714	Sophia of Zell	1681	12
	31	George II	1727	Wilhelmina of Anspach	1705	33
	32	George III	1760	Charlotte of Meck Strel	1761	60
	33	George IV	1820	Caroline of Brunswick	1795	10
	34	William IV	1830	Adelaide of Saxe Mein	1818	7
	35	Victoria	1837	Albert of Saxe Gotha	1840	—

Want of spirit never gained a friend.

Use time as though you knew its value.

When the cat is away, the mice will play.

Your looking-glass will tell you what none of your friends will.

Youth is the season for improvement.

RATES OF POSTAGE

ON LETTERS, PER HALF OUNCE.

Canada and P. Edward Island, if prepaid, 3 cents; if unpaid, 5 cents.
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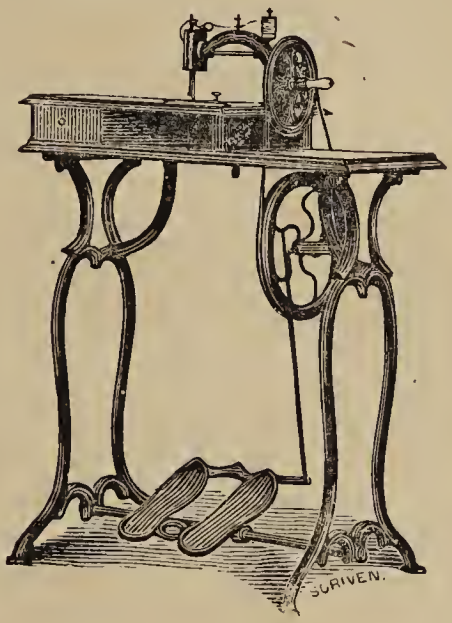

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